

not the color markings of that species. They differ from *P. corvinus* by a more solid texture and a smaller and different shaped aperture.

ANSON A. HINKLEY.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

Mr. A. A. Hinkley was born at Farmersville, Indiana, November 26, 1857, and died in Du Bois, Illinois, July 23, 1920. Living for a time at Rockford, Ill., he moved to Du Bois in 1881. The accompanying portrait though executed in earlier years is still an excellent likeness.

Mr. Hinkley was an enthusiastic, energetic, enterprising and most successful collector. I do not know when he first became interested in conchology. His first note on the subject appeared in "The Conchologists' Exchange," the predecessor of the NAUTILUS in 1887. My own correspondence with him began in 1893. He had then already begun to specialize on the *Pleuroceridæ*, which continued to be his favorite study all of his life. Prior to that time he had taken two trips to Tennessee and had participated in the results of R. E. Call's expeditions to Alabama and Georgia. In 1894 and again in 1897 he collected in Tennessee and Alabama. He was also one of the contributors of "the sinews of war" to the remarkably successful work of B. H. Wright in developing the Unione fauna of the southern states in the decade prior to 1900.

In 1903 he began the series of collecting trips which have given him a permanent place in the history of American Conchology. In the winter of that year he explored the Coosa and Black Warrior rivers in Alabama. Two remarkable new genera, *Amphigyra* Pils. and *Neoplanorbis* Pils., and many new species of *Somatogyrus*, *Ancylus* and *Quadrula* were discovered. Mr. Hinkley was the first to develop the minute species of Alabama, which had been almost entirely overlooked by the early collectors in that State, whose attention had been wholly absorbed with the wonderful fauna of *Unionidæ* and *Pleuroceridæ* in that region.

A second trip in the winter of 1904 through Mississippi and to the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River resulted in the discovery of several additional species of *Somatogyrus*; the first living specimens of *Pyrgulopsis mississippiensis* C. and P. and a fine species of *Campeloma* that subsequently served to differentiate the *C. coarctata* of Binney from the original *coarctata* of Lea and establish the validity of *C. lewisi* Walker, which was typically based upon specimens collected by him in the Vallabusha River, Miss.

In the winter of 1906-7 he made his first expedition to Mexico and in 1908 a second trip. His collections on these journeys developed the remarkable Melanian and Unione fauna of the Panuco River system. Two new genera, *Pterides* Pils., *Lithasiopsis* Pils., a new subgenus *Emmericiella* Pils., and a great number of new species of both land and fresh-water shells were added to the Mexican fauna.

In 1912 he made his first expedition to Guatemala, a second trip in 1913 and a third in 1917. These resulted in large series of many of the rarer species of that region and the addition of many new species of both land and fresh-water forms to science. The material brought back by him from his last trip has not yet been completely worked up and it is probable that the number of new species will be largely increased when that work is completed.

The sickness and death of Mr. Hinkley's wife in 1915 and his own subsequent ill health kept him at home in that year and also in 1916 and 1918.

In the early part of January, 1919, he joined Messrs. Ferriss and Camp in a long trip "along the Mexican border" which continued until May and has been written up by Ferriss in the NAUTILUS (XXXIII, p. 37). On this expedition he paid special attention to the collection of the minute and fluviatile species. Only a very few of the many new species collected on this trip have, as yet, been published.

In the early summer of that year he made a short trip through western Tennessee and Kentucky and planned a thorough exploration of the Duck River, but unfortunately the project was cut short.

The net result of these many years of field work, if my count is correct, has added four new genera, one new sub-genus and one hundred and thirteen new species to the American fauna, a record that will perpetuate his memory for all time to come.

Mr. Hinkley was not a voluminous writer, preferring to leave to others the description of his material, but was an occasional contributor to the NAUTILUS from 1887 to 1920. His last note appeared in January, 1920, and an article on his third trip to Guatemala is published in this number.

Fifteen species have been named after him, viz.:

<i>Holospira hinkleyi</i> Pils.	<i>Gundlachia hinkleyi</i> Walk.
<i>Cælocentrum hinkleyi</i> Pils.	<i>Amnicola hinkleyi</i> Walk.
<i>Salasiella hinkleyi</i> Pils.	<i>Schasicheila hinkleyi</i> Pils.
<i>Averellia hinkleyi</i> Pils.	<i>Pomatiopsis hinkleyi</i> Pils.
<i>Lithasiopsis hinkleyi</i> Pils.	<i>Pisidium hinkleyi</i> Sterki.
<i>Somatogyrus hinkleyi</i> Walk.	<i>Sonorella hinkleyi</i> P. and F.
<i>Lymnaea hinkleyi</i> Baker.	<i>Unio hinkleyi</i> B. H. Wr.
<i>Ancylus hinkleyi</i> Walk.	

TURRITIDAE VS. TURRIDAE.

BY S. STILLMAN BERRY.

By way of completing my own argument, I desire merely a word in reply to the points brought up by Mr. Dall in the last NAUTILUS. I hope he will forgive me for failing to perceive that his statements are in any way relevant to the real point at issue. This is solely and wholly the application of Article 4 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. As I see it, and now on Dr. Dall's own showing in his final paragraph, *Turritidae* as a family name based on *Turris* is in flat violation of this Article, let alone all admitted principles of Latin orthography. Were the generic name actually spelled *Turritus*, the situation would of course be different, and it is merely this that Professor Foster was attempting to indicate; but such a circumlocution is in no way necessary.

It is a novel principle that a purely derivative name, such as